Amusements and Me tings Co-nignt.

ACADENT OF MESIC—"Rigoletti."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"A Celeorated Case."
DALY'S THEATRE—"Needles and Pics."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Brutus" and
"Kalberne and Petrucho."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Prince Achmet."
MADISON "QUARE THEATRE—" Hazel Kirke."
PARK "HEATRE—" I've L'EXON OF HODOE."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS—"The Raitroad Car Contac of Parate."
UNION "QUARE THEATRE—" Matrimony."
UNION "QUARE THEATRE—" Daniel Rochat."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The GRIV'NOT."

ASSOCIATION HALL—Les ure.
CHICKERING HALL—Table inx Vivants.
G. B. BUNNELL'S GREAT SHOW—LIVING Carlosities.
MADISON AVENUE ONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair.
NO. 55 WEST PHERTY THIRD-ST—Doll's Reception.
STEINWAY HALL—Concept.

Index to Adverti ements.

AMUSEM NIS-30 Page-41., 5th and 6th columns.

ANNOUNCEMENTS-Sth Page-5: column.

FANKI FIT NOTICES-3d Page-4th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS-2d Page-6th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS-2d Page-6th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS-2d Page-6th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS-2d Page-5th column.

CORFORATION NOTICES-74 Page-18 column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES-74 Page-6th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES-74 Page-6th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES-74 Page-6th column.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISHEN 8-7th Page-6th column.

FUNNCLAL-7th Page-5th and 6th column.

FERNITCHE-6th Page-3d and 4th column.

BELF WANTED-3d Page-3d and 4th column.

INSTECTION-6th Page-3d and 4th column.

MISSELLAS AND MERTINGS-3d Page-4th column.

MISSELLAS AND FENSEN SHATLES-3d Page-4th column.

MISSELLAS AND FENSEN SHATLES-3d Page-4th column.

MISSELLAS COUNTY ATTES-5th Page-6th column.

MISSELLAS COUNTY.

MISSELAS COUNTY.

MISSELLAS COUNTY.

MISCELLANEOUS 30 Page—21 column.

See Publications—6th Page—21 and 31 columns.

Ocean Strankins—30 Page—41 column.

Pout Cal Notice—5th age—6th column.

Profosals—6th Page—4th column.

Real Estate—2d Page—6th column.

Revenue Sale—3d Page—6th column.

Revenue Sale—3d Page—6th column.

Sales by Auction—6th Page—6th column.

Sales by Auction—6th Page—6th column.

Strankins—5th Page—6th column.

Strankins—5th Page—6th column.

Strankins—5th Page—6th column.

Strankins—5th Page—6th column.

TEACHERS-6th Page-4th column.

Ensiness Motices

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Greek Chamber of Deputies has voted about \$8,500,000 for naval and military supplies. = Flogging has been abolished in the British navy. == It is reported that peace has been restored in Kurdistan. === Fifty thousand der his eye during the past few years. Panama Canal shares have been subscribed for in

DOMESTIC.-Three judges of election have been the late election. === The Republicans Congress held a cancus last night and decided to use all parliamentary tactics to defeat the Morgan electoral count resolutions. === The Union League of America met in Philadelphia yesterday. ____ A woman and two men were lynched in Clarendon County, South Carolina. = The Grand Jury of Hartford failed to indict Captains Nye and Young, of the steamers Stonington and Narragausett, === A fire at Springfield, Mass., caused a loss of \$100,000. === The State Canal Board was in session yesterday. Charles B. Farwell has sued The Chicago Daily Neces for libel, laying damages at \$50,000.

Congress.-In the Senate a report was received from the Secretary of War in regard to the purchase of records of Confederate officers; Mr. Pendleton's resolution directing an early report on civil service reform was adopted; a bill to extend the time for filing claims for lost arm equipments was debated. In the House the Fortifications bill was reported; the debate on the electoral count was con-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The plan to fill the vacancies in city offices to-day will probably be carried out as already reported. = Mayor Cooper was sharply questioned by Senstor McCarthy yes terday concerning his proposed nominations, The Senate Committee on Asylum Reform completed its work in this city. - Mongano, the Italian, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced. - The State Charities Aid Association met again. Six overdue steamers, including the Victoria and the Volmer, arrived The statement of the affairs of B. G. Arnold & Co. has not been completed. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87 31 cents. Stocks active and higher, but at the end lower and unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with slightly higher temperatures. Thermometer vesterday: Highest, 23°: lowest, 15°: average, 1858°.

So General Sickles desires to be allowed to receive a decomition from the French Republic. There was a time, a few weeks ago, when he had hopes of getting something from the American Republic. He got it, but it wasn't a decoration.

The United States Grand Jury at Hartford has refused to find indictments against Captain Young, of the Narragansett, and Captain Nye, of the Stonington. This may be just. The public derived the impression at the time of the disaster that the company had much the larger share of the moral guilt of it.

A member of the New-York Prison Association said yesterday, at the State Charities conference, that on investigating the distribution of public funds for the relief of the poor in this city, he was surprised to find it "made in "the interest of political organizations rather "than with a view to reach real poverty."

It marks a noteworthy change in the British colonial system, when, as yesterday, the Canadian Viceroy, speaking for the Government, tells Parliament that the protective tariff has "not only promoted manufactures" but has largely increased the revenue, British Free-traders will be saddened at this disregard of their theories and teachings.

in the Fellows-Robertson divorce suit, those men and that woman have not made their appearance in any recent case in the courts, at is wanted; it is simply a nullity, for the realeast. The suit came up yesterday with an son that Congress has the sole power of entirely new and elaborate entanglement, and choosing the day, and has made the choice. was the subject of an interesting decision by Judge Larremore.

The extreme type of perishable property has yet to be discovered. Mr. James R. Keene has found out that money can melt away more quickly than in margins on grain. He paid \$20,000 in England for Blue Gown. a famous horse, and the weather being very stormy on the voyage here, the poor animal fretted itself to death.

General O'Connor, of South Carolina, says the solidity of the South is passing away, and Senator Ben Hill says it ought to pass away, "but much depends upon Garfield." About this time four years ago Mr. Hill was preparing to be just as amiable to President Hayes. It's a way he has. It would be shrewder if the tail of the ostrich didn't protrude from the sand after the manner of the unabashed obelisk.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Exthe bogs of local politics. The especial cause by Congress was not of itself a reason for reof debate was the expected action of the Mayer and Aldermen to-day. The Committee succeeded in producing some lively reading for they added much to their own, or the pub-

It appears that the people of St. Johns are indignant because the British Government had admitted our right to indemnity for the Fortune Bay outrage. It would be more proper for the Newfoundlanders to be indignant at the misconduct which has rendered any claim necessary. When the fishery question comes up again for general settlement, they will find, no doubt, that England, pursuing the same course, will consult her own interests regardless of colonial jealousy and stupidity.

Senator Pendleton suddenly manifests an chairman. Does it mean that the rearing burlesque of Civil Service Reform which has been running with such success in the Democratic newspapers is to be transferred to the boards end of extra sessions.

Mr. Chittenden yesterday succeeded in passing through the House the bill which authorizes the Chamber of Commerce to place in the Sub-Treasury building a statue or group commemorating the first inauguration of Washington. There is every assurance, from the auspices under which the movement is made, that this will be a work of which the city may be proud, and not one of those hideous excrescences with which personal vanity and official ignorance conspire to populate our parks and public places. There is no spot in the city historically more interesting, and it deserves this commemoration.

It was fortunate that Mr. Freach, the Blackwell's Island missionary, who was threatened with discharge if he testified before the Senate Committee on Insane Asylums, had too much manliness and too much of the firmness of his principles to obey the orders he received. His testimony yesterday disclosed some extraordinary abuses that have come un-The worst of these was the detention of insane patients after they had been cured in order to make use of them as servants, seamstresses, etc. Mr. French testified to detentions of this sort of two years and six months respectively, and detentions counted by weeks seem to have been not infrequent. His outline picture of the treatment to which patients can be, and have, been, subjected, is more shocking by what it suggests than by what it says. Other abuses less vital, but still outrageous in an institution of that kind. are described, Much of Mr. French's testimony dealt with the past rather than the present, but it seemed to show sufficient cause for a much more thorough investigation of the Blackwell's Island Insane Asylum than the Senate Committee have been able to give it.

SHALL GEORGIA'S VOTE BE COUNTED? There is an evident and important reason why the electoral colleges should meet and vote on the same day. Let them choose their days independently, and there will soon be a hanging back in some States to see how how the electoral votes have been cast; none if that body had achieved an estabto her electors might carry the day against gress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they 'shall give their votes, which day shall be "the same throughout the United States." Congress has a designated the day by a law which has stood in force since 1792, the first Wednesday in December. This year December began on Wednesday, and Wednesday, December 1, was the only lawful day of meeting. In Georgia there is a paragraph printed in the State statute book, and called by courtesy a "State law," directing the Governor to convene the college on the first Monday, to vote on the Wednesday following. The law of Congress was disregarded; the electors were summoned and me on the first Monday (December 6) and voted on the Wednesday following (the 8th). Shall this vote be counted?

It is a fundamental principle of popular government, which The Tribune has cor- or does it belong to the Democrats for obstidially recognized and fully explained, that irregularities of officers are not to frustrate honest, intelligible votes. Should an inadvertent mistake, an accident, an overwhelm- tically agree that it is not essential. The Demoing storm or conflagration, delay a meeting of and high authority for claiming a reserved its passage now cannot possibly affect the city full-assemble every day; whether a power in the joint meeting of the two houses to disregard the irregularity and count the vote. Is the present such a case? Or is it in this instance needful to assert the supremacy of the law of Congress by excluding the delayed vote? It ought at least to be ing the electoral vote which will be better fully understood that here is no conflict of and more wisely matured than this hasty and road is two miles away and can only be two doubtful laws, State and National. The ill-considered partisan resolution; and they extended to the grounds at the cost of day shall be the same throughout the United the face of it, it opens a possibility, tion with the other elevated lines would cost Federal Constitution expressly says that the States, and coundes the selection of it dim and vague perhaps-still a possi- at least \$800,000 more. to Congress. There is no decial that bility-for the invention of some trick the supposed "State law" was passed in secession times to conform to the statute of the Congress may undertake to create mischief Confederacy designed to regulate the election and defeat the recorded will of the people. of the proposed successors of "President" pelations, and any more complicated relations, Davis. However this may be, it has no force two parties can be justly charged with ob-

State's power. It does not need repealing; upon whether the Republicans, suspecting and every visitor from the North and no substitute for it conforming to Federal law And how Congress is to enforce obedience to a uniform day, and secure a proper respect for its undoubted constitutional prerogative of naming it, except by rejecting a vote deliberately cast in contravention, is not easy to suggest.

The joint conventions have already distinetly called attention to the duty of observing the designated day. In 1857, when the vote which elected Buchanan over Fremont was counted, the question arose as to Wisconsin, whose electors had voted one day too late. In 1869, in counting the vote which elected Grant over Seymour, it arose again over the vote of Georgia, under the same facts as are now presented. It was in this instance complicated by an objection which many deemed more meritorious, namely, that Georgia had not perfected her right to representation since the repellion. But a chief point discussed in a very excited debate, extending over a month and filling a hundred pages of report, was penses strayed away from the plain path of whether the deliberate and unexcused neglect duty yesterday, and became sadly mired in of the electors to vote on the day designated jecting the vole. The two objections were, however, waived, and the course taken was in substance to announce the vote both ways; the newspapers, but it cannot be said that as if the vote of the doubtful State had been counted, and as if it had not been. The atlie's, information about the City Government. tention of Georgia has thus been called, as strongly as may be, but fruitlessly, to the error in her staute book. What course shall Congress next take to secure the uniform day? It is false statesmanship to disregard again

and again an irregularity which may have important consequences because "this time when it does not affect the result is the safest and best time to correct it and establish the proper rule. This present year a decisive intimation that States wishing their electoral vote to be counted must at least try to cast it on the umform day can be given without injury to the rights of Georgia, and without interest in Civil Service Reform, and asks danger to the general peace, for the very that all that part of the President's message reason that it will not affect the result. bearing upon the subject be referred to the At some future time, when an elec-Select Committee upon the Civil Service, of tion hangs balanced upon the reception of which that frantic reformer, Mr. Vest, is Georgia's vote, to settle the abstract principle will be far more difficult and dangerous. Much consideration is expressed, and rightfully, for the embarrassment which the Governor and the electors must have felt in view of Congress? If so, the country may expect of the conflict between the real and the apa long siege of fun, and will be ready for no parent law. A valid law and a void one look very much alike, in the books. If these gentlemen are plain, unlettered men, not instructed in American constitutional law sufficiently to kno v that a distinct clause in the Federal Constitution or an authorized act of Congress overrides any State dictum on the same subject, they may well have been perplexed, and have acted in entire good faith in following the "State law." A little astuteness and ingenuity, however, might have suggested to the electors, if they really were perplexed, the device of meeting and voting on December 1 according to the summens of Congress, and meeting and voting again on the 8th pursuant to the invitation of the Governor. The two votes might have been transmitted to Congress, leaving that body to choose and count the valid one. And the nullity might have been framed and glazed to be hung in the Georgia State House in attestation of the allegiance of her officials to "State Rights," Some New-York politicians would jump at so good a pretext for spending a week, at public expense, among the hotels of the State

WHO ARE THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS?

tions and extreme parliamentary tactics, the | Hall factions before the late election was an pending resolution concerning the electoral insincere one, which naturally iell to pieces count? Will the country sustain them in as soon as the exigency which compelled it the vote reached by them in caucus last had passed. The breach has been made wider night? Or do they lay themselves open to by the result of the election; and the true, the charge of unnecessarily and factionsly ob- natural policy of the Republicans is to widen structing the public business by taking such it still more if they can. The sort of combia course ? Into the decision upon this point nation for Republicans to make just now is enters, first, the question whether there is such an existing emergency as requires the passage of own party and develop at each election its full this or any resolution on the subject of the electoral count, or justifies the party responsible for legislation in blocking with this measure all other business; second, whether, there being class to engage in our local politics and fill apparently no such emergency, the Republicans have reasonable cause for opposing with such obstinacy an apparently harmless, though unnecessary, resolution. The first question is easily answered. There is no question as to the result of the late election; none as to the others vote; the State which succeeds in as to how they should be counted; none voting last will, if the election is at all as to how, under existing laws and the light of recent history, however, people close, control the result, and a heavy bribe rules, they will be counted. There is no emergency whatever that calls for the the known popular choice. Accordingly-and passage of the joint resolution under this quotation sets at rest all consideration of consideration. No doubt exists in the mind reasons-the Constitution says: "The Con- of any intelligent person that without the passage of this resolution the electoral votes will be honestly counted as cast, and the legally chosen candidates for President and Vice-President declared elected. For the purposes of this Presidential election it cannot be claimed by any honest man that the slightest necessity exists for the passage of the resolution. If the Democrats who urge it are intending to abide by the results of the election and accept the verdict of the people. there is no need of it, and little use for it. It cannot, as they themselves admit, change the already recorded but not yet declared

It being, then, not only unnecessary but apparently harmless, are Republicans justified in resorting to extreme parliamentary tactics to prevent its passage? Is theirs the responsibility of obstructing the public business by factious opposition to a harmless resolution; nately insisting that, unnecessary as it confessedly is, it must be passed before any other business is taken up? Both parties praccrats insist upon their right to pass it to provide against a possible contest in 1884, and that The Republicans pending electoral count. time and 1884 a new Congress, fresh from and having the confidence of the people, will undoubtedly adopt some measure for countsay further that, harmless as it looks on or quibble by which the present Democratic So, then, the real question as to which of the

to each other than the three principal figures as law, because the subject is not within a structing the public business hinges finally from the pertinacity with which their opponents press an unnecessary measure that they are concealing some ulterior mischievous and dishonest purpose, have sufficient grounds for their distrust. How far back in the history shall we have to go to find the evidence? well ask, that does not amply justify constant distrust of their motives, their acts and their professions?

This is a party that has never found any trick too small or any quibble too insignificant to lay hold of to make mischief or gain power for itself. It is the party that undertook to perpenate its power in Maine by fraud built on the most despicable network of quibbles, technicalities and contradictions ever constructed. It is the party of the cipher ings when reached. conspiracy; the shotgun and tissue-ballot; the red-headed Louisiana perjuries; protection and free trade; hard money and soft; chalked sidewalks and the "329" idiocy; the Morey forged letter and Chairman Barnum. It is a party that threw out thousands of votes on a dishonest quibble to deleat a Republican Congressman in South Carolina, and thousands more upon another rascally pretext to elect Chalmers in Mississippi, and that for a time talked seriously of attempting the same game to defeat Garfield in New-York. And this is a Congress that has seated Democrats in the House upon the flimsiest of quibbles, has wasted months in attempts to buildoze the Executive into signing bilts permitting free fraud, and has never lost an opportunity to take a partisan advantage by any means, however unscrupulous and dishonest. Is the Republican distrust of them warranted or not? This question is answered by the record. The pending resolution originally had for its sole object the giving power to a Democratic Con-'it does not affect the result." The year gress to take every advantage in the electoral count and secure the election of their own candidates in case of a close election and a disputed result. Forturately it was not close, and there is no doubt as to the result. Sail they insist upon passing their partisan resolution. It can be put to no use by them except a dishonest one. And though that seems hardly possible, it is weil to remember the capher conspiracy fraud; the Maine attempt; the Morey forgery; the talk that a little waile ago was current about throwing out the vote of New-York; and to be on constant guard against the machinations of a party so fertile in mischievous inventions.

THE LOCAL NOMINATIONS TO-DAY. We give no credence to the rumors of the existence of a corruption fund to influence the Aldermen in their votes to-day on Mayor Cooper's probable nominations. And we attach little importance to the alleged combinations of factions to effect the same issue. However easy it might be to influence one of two Aldermen with money or the promise of patronage, it is not to be supposed that the Mayor's nominations can be arranged with any regard to such a scheme. It is safe to assume that the names which be sends in will be those of men who would be as averse as himself to the employment of such means to secure their confirmation. Mayor Cooper is much more likely to be in fluenced in his selections by his political antipathy to the Tammany leaders, or his personal predilections for the Tilden partisans and his political relations to Irving Hall. As for combinations of Republicans and

Anti-Tammany men, that appears to be ridiculous. It is a question of dissensions rather than of union. The Republicans hold the balance of power in the Board and at the polls; they have no need to combine with any body or any faction; and wisdom on their part will display itself Are the Republicans in Congress justified quarrels of their enemies. As we foresaw and in resisting, even to a resort to dilatory mo- | said, the union of the Tammany and Irving that which will unite all the elements of their strength. There is no other way of redeeming this city from Democratic misrule and inducing a more intelligent and progressive our city offices.

THE FAIR SITE. A recommendation from the Executive Committee of the World's Fair Commission would be adopted without debate as judicious lished reputation for practical wisdom, In who take an interest in the Fair will feel in- night. The originator of the scheme, began a few clined to investigate to some degree for themselves before accepting it as a demonstrated fact that the Committee has selected the best possible line of retreat from Central Park, The stirring real estate agent who pledged 250 acres of land at Inwood rent free would probably make a prosperous investment for his clients and for himself if the ninety acres of marsh and water in the grounds should be left at the end of the Exhibition properly filled in and graded. But then this generous engineering might make the site a dear one, after all. Again, it might be worth a round subscription from the Hudson River Railroad to give that corporation a monopoly of the approaches to the Fair, but the grant of such an exclusive privilege might chill the liberality of other capitalists. This is not a private enterprise in whose

success or failure the public has no interest. If the credit of the City and the Nation were not involved in this perilous investment it would not be a matter of general concern to inquire about the accessibility or healthfulness of the site. But, as it is, the people have a right to ask the Committee whether a pocket in the bills, shut off from every breeze, is a suitable place for holding a summer Exhibition; whether a shallow, sluggish stream will suffice for purposes of drainage where 150,000 people-a whole site can be said to have a water say, on the other hand, that between this front when the river is nearly half a mile away; whether it is accessible when it can be reached by only one narrow and hilly road, when the nearest horse-car line is four miles distant, when the nearest elevated \$1,000,000, and when the additional connec-

Inwood is on Manhattan Island, it is true. But then, when reached from the Forty-second Street Depot, the raging Harlem, which was esteemed such an impassable gulf when Port Morris was considered,

same swelling flood rolls between the Fair site, convincing reasons can be given for its selection, and the Committee can be assured of cordial cooperation. But before the people of the city adopt the Committee's reof the party or the record of this Congress port with enthusiasm and urge the full Commission to indorse it at their meeting What is there, indeed, in either, we might next month, they will need to be informed why Inwood was preferred to Port Mor-

ris, which is three miles nearer to the City Hall, which bas connections with all the horse-car lines and elevated roads of the city, is already joined to the entire railroad system of the North and East, is no further from the Jersey ferries than Tubby Hook, has unrivalled water approaches, and is more pleasant, more easily drained and more suitable for compact Exhibition build-

CHECKING THE OUTFLOW OF GOLD. The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount at last. The advance to 3 per cent can only be regarded as the commencement of strenuous efforts to protect the gold reserve, which has now fallen to \$125,000,000. As is usual in such cases, the Bank will doubtless move gradually, and if 3 per cent does not bring in gold, faster than it goes ont, 312 per cent will probably be tried, or a higher rate. That the present advance will have comparatively little effect upon the movement of gold is generally inferred from the rate of exchange, which is considerably below the point at which specie shipments are profitable. But even this advance may diminish the buying of American securities in England, and for some time the rate of exchange has been kept down by the dealings in American securities rather than by the balance of commercial trans ctions. Moreover, the markets are likely to anticipate the further advance of rate which will doubtless follow if 3 per cent does not suffice to check the outflow of gold. It is not improbable, too, that the high prices of many American securities may lead to some realization by foreign holders, in view of the prospect for a better market for money in London. It is difficult to judge how far the monetary

situation here may be affected by this step,

taken so late in the season. It is now only three weeks to the end of the year, and large distursements here are expected to cause great ease in the money market before the middle of January. The disposition of many lenders may be to take advantage or any temporary pressure for loans in order to put out money for tour or six months at good rates, rather than to realize what can be gained through premiums during the few weeks of comparative stringency. If money can be had, in sufficient amount to meet present needs, without impairing the reserves necessarily held for payments about January 1, it may be anticipated that no severe or long-continued pressure will be felt, though speculative operators may at any time be forced to pay a premium. But the real question is whether money enough can be had to earry on business at nearly its present volume until the new year has opened. Strange as it may seem, there is a considerable pressure upon the banks of nearly all the interior cities, and their demands upon New-York and Boston have continued large up to this time. The volume of business is enormous; last week's transactions, both in New York and outside of this city, were the largest ever known in a single week, the exchanges mounting to \$321,662,615 ourside of New-York. The many new enterprises which have recently been launched, and the new securities which have been offered, have absorbed a vast sum of money, white the hoarding both of gold and currency has been at a rate never before known in this country, and has within standing by and taking advantage of the drawn from active use perhaps \$200,000,000 of money.

There is nothing hollow or fictitions in the prosperity is real and great that the demand for money presses close upon the supply. It may be that the hoarding, the investing, the new enterprises, and the enormous volume of business, have absorbed more of the active capital of the country than it can afford to spare as yet, and this is the more possible because great reliance has been felt in the continuance of heavy imports of gold. If the Bank of England succeeds in stopping that supply, there will probably be a close money market here, at least until the money to be disbursed in January has returned to the monetary centres.

It is inconceivable how sagacious men of business can be deluded into supporting, by their money and their names, such transparently fraudulent organizations as that known as the "American Chamber of Commerce, Manufactures, Trade and Agriculture, whose end was precipitated by the laughable exposare of its rottenness at a meeting on Wednesday years ago, and alinded to at the time in not very complimentary terms, was one George Washington Chaser Clarke; and conspicuous among its committees was Mr. George P. Rowell. There was a secretary and a treasurer, but Mr. Clarke appears to have done all the business pertaining to these offices, and apparently that of the president or chairman also. Yet upon the list of the association thus headed and formed we find the names of two hundred or more reputable merchants who have never publicly demed their connection with it. And so the fraud flourished until a public meeting was called, when its absurd organization was exposed. It is a significant fact that Mr. G. W. Chater Clarke was conspicuously missing, and that Mr. George P. Rowell appeared only to display suspicious over-zealousness in denouncing the association by resolution in term so personally insulting to the other few members present that he had to withdraw his proposition. It is quite an old trick, this.

The Democracy's meapacity for public affairs

Wall well! The World newspaper actually admits that Garfield and Arthur were elected, says they will be inaugurated, and begs the Democracy to avoid blunders and attend to business. What can have caused this unprecedented spasm of sense t Perhaps Barnum is directing Congress even as he

directed the late campaign. The policy of the Democratic majority is modelled on his plan, anyway.

It is a curious fact that the Democratic newspa pers are abusing the President for his "toadyism n recommending a title and salary for General Grant and are at the same time accusing him of a lack of manliness in not recommending the rehabilitation of Fitz John Porter. This seems to draw the party lines on Grant and Porter, and recalls the story of the patriotic Republican who made one of his Democratic neighbors very unhappy by shout-ing with frequency and vigor: "Hurrah for Lin-coln!" The neighbor retorted: "Hurrah for a dam fool!" "All right." responded the Republi-can, "You hurrah for your candidate and I'll hur-rah tor muse."

Isn't it about time for some of Secretary Sher man's uneasy enemies to start a new slander about him? Some journalistic mud-digger ought to pry into the Secretary's washing bills.

Senator Teller's admirable bill to prevent Southern election frauds is likely to be regarded in the South as bitterly sectional in spirit.

The Elmira Gazette, which, as the home organ of ex-

tin born of "Reform," lately charged that the result of the removal from Anburn Prison of the Warden appointed by G vernor a binson and the substitution of F. L. Jones, appointed by Governor Cornell, was a deficiency for the past year of over \$15,000, The facts are that the deficiency was \$13,774; of which \$11,760 accrued during nine months under Warden Moses, who used to be famous for remarkable changes of heart at Democratic State Computee meetings, and \$2.014 accrued during three menths under Warden Jones. The rate of deficiency was twice as great under Moses as under Jones. Not even the election seems to have cured the Democratic press of lying.

Why did the Northern Democratic defenders of Chalmers get tired so soon? They dropped him before they had fairly taken him up.

The English press tributes to American credit are direct tributes to the ability of Secretary Sherman and the steadfast wisdom of the Republican party. If the Democratic party could have had its way during the past fifteen years, American credit would have been the lowest in the world instead of the

Forney will be opposed to a pension for General Grant, I will interfere with his Emptre

There is already talk of an extra session of Congress, which, if it becomes necessary, will be due to Democratic stup dity as usual. That party seems

determined to make its exclusion from power for the rest of the century an absolute certainty.

This is a great day for lammany and John Kelly. PERSONAL.

Professor Franklin Carter, of Yale, may be, it is

reported, Dr. Caadbourne's successor at Williams-Professor Silliman, of New-Haven, is said to be

he only male descendant of the second Governor Jonathan Trumbull now living. Governor Cornell will return to the Exsentive fansion at Albany to-morrow. He has not seen that city for several months—having been forbidden to return before cold weather, by his physician, after his late alarming illness.

Senator Lamar is still in feeble health, but his friends think that he is improving, and that he will certainly occupy his seat in Congress this session,

"I heard Albert Gallatin say," writes a correspondent of The Albany Journal, " in a conversation which he did me the sonor of holding with me, in his old age, that he thought that Washington loved only one man, and that was Lafavet e."

The my sterious gift of money which Lord Beaconsfield's hero, Endymion Ferrars, receives recalls the act that to William Pirt the younger came one day, from an unknown benefactor a present of \$50,000 to promote his carly career in Parliament. So that the fiction is no stranger than the truth.

General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, is me tioned as the most diligent and successful lawyer in the State. He has the excellent habit of putting his est ability and energy into the smallest as well as the largest cases he takes. It is said of him that he always pays a young astagonist the compliment of doing his best, and this fact has developed among his professional associates a taste for preparation and a skill in the practice 1; the mis prime courts at Indianapolis which is somewhat remarkable.

The Garded family is described by a correspondent of The Cincinnati Luquirer as indifferent to the greatness which has crowned the head of it. While Governor Foster was visiting the President-elect at Mentor, one of the chubby, early-headed sons of Garfield took a piece of chalk and wrote "329" all over the nonse, araust the porch, the gable of the arn and the fences. Garfield looked at the performance, turned to Foster, and said: "Charley, and you ever see the lagratitude of sons exemplified like that?"

LONDON, Dec. 9 .- It is announced officially that the illness of the Marquis of Ripon, Governor-General of India, is not so serious as the wording of some of the telegrams might seem to imply. A dispatch from Allahabad says: "The feverish symptoms of the Marquis of sipon are abating, but he is still unable to- move without assistance."....A dispatch to The Times from Constant-nople says Mr. Goschen, the British Amoussador to Turkey, has departed

GENERAL NOTES.

The offer of James E. Temple to place a chime of belts in Holy trustry. Parladelphia, has been accepted, and they will be placed in position as soon as possible. The chime will consist of twenty-five bells, and will be cast in Beignam at a cost of \$10,000. They will be rung by the organist, who will have complete control of mem wi bout leaving the key-box, as they will be conneed by an electric attacamen, with the organ

A fortnight ago the body of one of the lay clerks of Norwich Cathedral, E aland, was discovered in an unfrequented part of the building banging from the roof. He was well known as a tenor samer, and was prosperity of the country. It is because that a favorite vocalis, at the Norwich Pestivals and elsere. It is said that this suicide will render necessar; a reconsecration of the cathedral, although it is by no means c car way this should be done.

A piercing shrick and a fainting fit proclaimed to a family in Newbaryport, Moss., a few days ago that the scareet old lady in the town had a mouse in her pocket. Some one rushed to her rescue, hasti y assisted ner to divest herself of her wrapper, fi mly grasping the mouth of the pocket to prevent the escape of the dangerous animal. The garment was then turned over to the man of the house, and he, armed with a club, pro-ceeded to the back yard to disputch the offender. The pocket was opened gradually, but no mouse appeared. Finally, g ining courage, he found the cause of all the existement to be a pocket tape measure, from which the sorme pad occupe demoned and had un wound with a spring had become demeded and had unwound with a whire. The dearest old lady in the town is convalesc

The English Ritualist, the Rev. W. J. Knox-Lattle, who has recently been preacuing in this city, Chicago and Philadelphia, and who delivered an address in Boston on the extreme section of the Anglican Courch last Monday, is not only a strong preacher, but a man of rare tact and discernment. Not long ago the rector of a parish not far from St. Alban's, Mancaesier, asked bin to preach. The church wardens got wind of it, and made a private call on the Rev. Knox-Little to beg mm not to accept. They discharged their duty, but the recnot to accept. They discharged their duty, but the rec-tor of St. Alban's met them so kindly and so little cor-responded to their fears of Riton is in that as they re-turned home, they repented of their conduct, and wret-him a special letter, begging him to come without fail, and adding, by way of excuse, "We thought when you came you would bring candies to burn while you were preaching."

The rumor is reported from time to time that Lord Derby may join the British Government as Lieutenant of Ireland. It has been difficult to find out what were the present Lord Lieutenant's special recommendations for the office in these troublous times. mendations for the office in these troublous times. It is thought to be extremely probable that he desires to be relieved from a position which, though involving much responsibility, is emirely without power. It is a carried that during the autumnal agitation Ireland was lett for more than a month emirely wit, out, he presence of its two principal officials. The Chief Secretary was at tending to his Parimmentary duties, or recovering from the rathruss of them at a D-vonshire watering place, while the Lord Lieuteman was grouse-shooting somewhere in the Western Highlands.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The talk of trouble in regard to the countng of the electoral vote is sensational and absard. There will be no trouble.—[indianapolis Journal (Rep. The fact that the President is forced to renew his annual recommendation for more stringent en-netments to prevent polygamy in Utah is not creditable to Congress.—[Memphis Avalanche (Ind. Dem.) We shall be agreeably surprised if the next

four years do not prove to be exceptionally rife with cangrous innovations and mark a still further depar-ture from the itme-honored traditions and principles of the Republic.—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

EAGER TO BLUNDER SOME MORE.

From The Washington Post (Bens.)

The assertion, wheresoever or by whomsoever make, that he XLVith Cong ess will pass an appropriation to pay the Election Deputy Marshals, ourse
to be branded as a calmany. For no such proposition can
pass without his votes or consent of Democrates, and
there are no Democrate in Congress who are not coumitted against it beyond the possibility of honorable
recanitation.

From The Patiendelphia Record (Ind.) From The Patientelphia Record (Inc.)

More sagacity would have been shown by
the Democrats in Congress than they are exhibiting alpresent if they had taken a sufficiently early start with
the joint rule for counting the Electoral vote to have insured its adoption during the last session. It makes no difference now whether the Mocgan proposition have ad or not, since General-Garfield's election is not deputed. The Electoral vole will somehow get confidence with or without a rule. The cuse would be materially altered if the majority of the snecessful candidate had been so small as to give rise to controvery about the final count. This danger has not indeed dome upon the country, but no thanks are due to the Democratic Congressmen that it did not come, and they should have seen analy provided for it. As things stand now they are quarrelling over a matter of no immediate significance.

SIMPLE "GENERAL" THE BEST TITLE. The main idea of the President's recom-